



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—Special measures applied to travel to southern United States ports discontinued—Death of smallpox case removed from steamship Kronprinzessin Cecilia—Yellow fever.

Passed Assistant Surgeon von Ezdorf reports, January 8, as follows:

Week ended January 5, 1907.

Vessels inspected and bills of health issued.....	22
Vessels not inspected and bills of health issued.....	3
Crew of outgoing vessels inspected.....	853
Crew of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	199
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected.....	1,096
Passengers of outgoing vessels not inspected.....	127
Vaccination certificates issued for Colon, Panama.....	19
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing.....	10

One case of yellow fever was reported on December 31, 1906. This made 8 cases of yellow fever reported in Habana during the month of December, 1 of which, reported December 26, 1906, was infected in Nueva Paz and arrived in Habana in his eighth day of illness. No deaths from this disease were reported.

The case of smallpox in a Chinaman who arrived from Vera Cruz December 22, 1906, on the German steamship *Kronprinzessin Cecilia*, and discovered with fever while in Triscornia detention camp as a yellow-fever suspect, resulted in death on the 5th instant. The patient developed the eruption while in Las Animas Hospital. All persons in Triscornia camp were vaccinated and the barracks were disinfected.

The issuance of health certificates to passengers for Florida points, inspection of baggage for southern ports, and the fumigation of steamships were discontinued on December 31, as was authorized under Bureau orders of December 27, 1906.

The fumigation of sailing vessels which have been at a wharf continues to be enforced.

I notified all steamship agents that the inspection of passengers will be made just before embarkation, and that the provisions of paragraph 8 of the quarantine regulations for foreign ports would be strictly enforced.

January 8. One new case yellow fever at Santa Clara reported to-day.

Case of smallpox on steamship Puerto Rico from Spanish and Porto Rican ports.

The following is the history of the case of smallpox removed from the steamship *Puerto Rico*. From the records at Las Animas Hospital:

V. D. y R., age 22 years, native of Lugo, Spain, was taken sick December 27. Entered hospital 10.30 a. m., January 6, 1907.

Embarked at Corunna December 11, 1906. Had been in Ponce one and one-half days, in Mayaguez two days, and was afterwards about four days on voyage to Habana. Had never been vaccinated.

In company with Passed Assistant Surgeon Stansfield I saw the patient during the afternoon of January 7, and found the case to be one of well advanced, moderately severe confluent smallpox, in about the